

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT The Chinoin Chemical Factory  
in Budapest

DATE DISTR.

11 JUN 1957

*re: plant description of pharmaceutical  
factory; manpower & organization; prod. data  
of various drugs; description of product  
processing.*

NO. PAGES

20

REQUIREMENT  
NO.

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DATE OF  
INFO.

REFERENCES

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PLACE &  
DATE ACQ

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

Attached to the report is a

sketch of the Chinoin plant.

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC					
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REPORT

COUNTRY Hungary

DATE DISTR. 21 May 1957

SUBJECT The Chinoin Chemical Factory in Budapest

NO. OF PAGES 20

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Introduction

1. The Chinoin Chemical Factory in Budapest, the largest pharmaceutical plant in Hungary, was located in District IV, No. 1-3 To Street. Factory installations occupied approximately 22 acres of land (see Enclosure A for sketch of Chinoin installations). About 3,000 workers were employed. Much of the machinery and other equipment in the factory was obsolete and the materials in the laboratories were inadequate.
2. There were 15 shops in the factory which were referred to as "Chemistries" ("Chemik"), and two processing shops (Kikészítő). Both types of shops were identified by abbreviations and Roman numerals, e.g., Ch. I through XIV and Kik. I and II. For the organizational breakdown of the factory see chart on page 20.
3. The factory was subordinate to the Ministry of Fuel and Power (Bánya és Energiatudományi Minisztérium), Department of Light Chemical Industry (Élelmiszeripari Főosztály). The offices and sections within the factory were supervised by the respective sections in the Ministry.

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4. The Chinoin Chemical Factory supervised the Pharmaceutical Industrial Research Institute (Gyógyszeripari Kutató Intézet) which was located in the immediate neighborhood. In most matters, however, the Institute was independent.

The Director

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5. A director headed the Chinoin Chemical Factory. Basically he was responsible for all activities in the Factory. József Darvas was the Director in 1956.

The Chief Engineer (Főmérnök)

6. The Chief Engineer of the factory was also a deputy to the Director. He was responsible for the technical and chemical management and made final decisions on problems pertaining thereto. He had unlimited authority over the Quality Control Section, the fifteen Chemistries and the two processing shops, and limited authority over the Production Planning Section, the Planning Section and the Norms Section in the factory. Barna Mezey was Chief Engineer.

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The Chief Bookkeeper (Főkönyvelő)

7. In respect to administrative matters, the Chief Bookkeeper was also a deputy to the Director and the supervisor of the administrative sections. He was authorized to sign documents which pertained to the company's financial matters. He was responsible for the quarterly, semi-annual, and annual budgets and had to insure that the appropriations for them were not exceeded. He maintained the accounting books of the company.

The Chief Dispatcher (Fődiszpócsér)

8. In Communist Hungary the adopted English word "dispatcher" means "production manager." The Chief Dispatcher had the right to intervene in all production matters and could change production schedules and technological procedures. For example, if the production schedule

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called for the production of 600 kg. of a pharmaceutical during a quarter of a year and subsequently the Chief Dispatcher in the interest of production efficiency decided it should be produced in one month, he had the right to increase the number of shifts to accomplish this. The Chief Dispatcher was obligated to hold daily meetings with his subordinates. He had direct telephone connections with the important State enterprises. Foremost in his many duties was the responsibility to insure that the deadline dates for deliveries to the State enterprises were met. He also had to make an accounting to the Ministry of Fuel and Power if production fell below the requested levels because of preventable bottlenecks.

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#### The Legal Section (Jogügyi Osztály)

9. The Legal Section was headed by a Legal Adviser (Vallalati Ügyész). He made the final decisions on all legal matters related to the factory, initiated disciplinary actions against employees when necessary, and represented the factory in legal cases. The Legal Adviser was between 55 and 60 years old and was a very distinguished-looking individual.

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#### Personnel Section (Személyzeti Osztály)

10. The Personnel Section was headed by Mrs. Szűcs (fnu).

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As Chief of Personnel, she made decisions on all personnel matters, had the right to hire, place, and fire employees, maintained the personnel records, and checked the political attitudes of factory personnel.

11. There were six employees in the Personnel Section. All received exceptionally high salaries because they were trusted Party members. They were informants who reported on all office and shop personnel.

One was

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was uneducated and uninhibited. He collected information on the private lives of the employees from neighbors and janitors. The other employee was [redacted] was approximately 30 years old. She had had an average formal education but was not too intelligent. She dressed slovenly and neglected her personal hygiene. She organized political courses for the workers and collected information on their conversations in the various offices and shops.

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#### Control Section (Ellenzési Osztály)

12. [redacted] the employees made interpretations of governmental and departmental decrees for the benefit of the various offices in the factory.

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The Guard Section (Rendeszet)

13. Mihály Gellért was Chief of the Guard Section.

14. The Guard Section worked in close contact with the State Police. It also controlled the Industrial Guard Groups in the factory. In addition, the section issued factory identity cards, searched the employees at the main gate and made routine security checks in all offices, laboratories, and shops; however, its main responsibilities were to prevent crimes, enforce security regulations, and rectify situations which hampered production efficiency. The Guard Section, nevertheless, was unable to prevent drunkenness and stealing in the factory. The employees took alcohol from the factory and made a drink called "wild-water" ("vadviz") from it. Large quantities of this drink could usually be found in the employee cloakrooms. Many of the employees were drunk on the job. The management attempted to prevent drunkenness and bootlegging by denaturing ethyl alcohol with methyl alcohol; however, this proved to be too expensive because the pharmaceuticals manufactured with the denatured alcohol could not be sold abroad. The employees also stole medicines and belt leather. In August 1956 one hundred and three thefts occurred in the factory but only three were solved by the Guard Section and the Police.

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Chemistry I (Kémia I. or Ch. I)

15. Csaszar (fnu) was the Chief of Ch. I.

16. Two chemical engineers worked for Csaszar: One was a man named Csorba (fnu)

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Csorba was in charge of the locksmith shop and also supervised the production of a pharmaceutical called novaverin.

The other engineer was a man named Török (fnu).

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17. Two foremen also worked in Ch. I: One was a man called "Uncle Beno" ("Beno Becsi").

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18. Ch. I was the second largest shop in the factory. Its equipment was inadequate and obsolete. For example, the enamel in the containers used for the crystallization process was cracked and many of the drugs made in them were worthless because they absorbed iron. In addition, the frames of the pressing machines were warped, causing a considerable loss

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of chemicals. Furthermore, the doors of the drying cabinets were not fitted tightly and, therefore, the drying process took considerably more time than was necessary.

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19. The following pharmaceuticals were produced in Ch. I:

- a. Hystidin, a medicine for stomach ulcers. Approximately 200 kg. of this drug were produced each month. The basic ingredients were cattle blood, hydrochloric acid, alcohol, and quicksilver. All basic ingredients with the exception of quicksilver were obtained indigenously.

[redacted], Eight employees worked on the production of hystidin in one shift. Hystidin was not pressed into pills in the factory.

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- b. Sevalal, a sleeping pill. Approximately 300 to 350 kg. of this drug were produced each month.

- c. Papaverin, an antispasmodic pill. Approximately 500 kg. were produced each month. Three shifts of employees worked on the production of this drug.

- d. Papaverolin, an antispasmodic pill. It was about five times more effective than papaverin. The production of this drug required the importation of 120 liters of a basic ingredient from the [redacted] each month. [redacted] Three shifts of employees worked on the production of this drug.

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- e. Antasthyl, a drug for the prevention of alcoholism.

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Chemistry II (Kemia II or Ch. II)

20. [redacted]

[redacted] it produced hogival, a vaccine used for hormonal disturbances. The basic ingredient was horse urine. [redacted] large quantities of hogival were stolen by the employees. It was understood that miscarriages could be induced by the use of hogival.

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Chemistry III (Kemia III or Ch. III)

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21. It was assumed that Lorant Bukona was Chief of Ch. III.

[redacted] Ch. III produced Vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, and B<sub>6</sub>.

Chemistry IV (Kemia IV or Ch. IV)

22. Kelemen (fnu), a chemical engineer, was Chief of Ch. IV.

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23. Ch. IV was the experimental shop for the factory and other chemical enterprises. The equipment of Ch. IV was considered to be adequate.

Chemistry V (Kemia V or Ch. V)

24. [redacted] István Székely, a chemical engineer, was Chief. [redacted]

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25. There were five other chemical engineers in Ch. V. One was a man named Grof (fnu) [redacted]

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[redacted] Grof was the former Chief of Ch. III but was demoted and transferred to Ch. V as a shop engineer because he was not a competent chemist. Another chemical engineer was a man named Géza Hegyaljai-Kiss [redacted]

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[redacted] He supervised a small unit in Ch. V [redacted] Another chemical engineer was a man named László Miskolczy [redacted]

[redacted] The first names of the other two chemical engineers were Lorant and Cyrill. [redacted]

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26. Two foremen, three female laboratory technicians, two female clerical workers, one storekeeper and one dispatcher also worked in Ch. V.

[redacted] the head dispatcher, Jenő Mann, [redacted] Mann was a former factory hand. [redacted] to head dispatcher because he was a trusted member of the Party. Mann [redacted]

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27. The following pharmaceuticals were produced in Ch. V:

- a. Phenolftalein, a laxative. Approximately 120 kg. of this drug were produced each month. The basic ingredients were procured indigenously with the exception of zinc chloride which was imported from East Germany. The materials and equipment used in the production of this drug were inadequate.
- b. Acetylacetone. Approximately 700 liters were produced monthly. Most of the basic ingredients were imported. Acetoacetic acid ester was procured from the West. It arrived in drums mounted on railway cars and was decanted into water-free barrels. Metallic sodium was obtained from East Germany, and it was believed that the acetone was imported from the [redacted] The materials and equipment used in

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the production of acetylacetone were of high quality. This was necessary because of the danger connected with the process. Only educated and intelligent employees could work in this shop and they received better salaries than other workers in Ch. V. The following process was used in the production of acetylacetone:

- (1) 520 kg. of acetoacetic acid ester were placed in a metal container and chilled by cold kerosene to a temperature of  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $-12^{\circ}$  Centigrade.
- (2) 70 kg. of metallic sodium cut into two-inch sections were added.
- (3) The mixture was slowly stirred and the temperature was not permitted to go beyond  $+42^{\circ}$  Centigrade.
- (4) One hour later the mixture was cooled to a temperature of  $+10^{\circ}$  to  $-15^{\circ}$  Centigrade.
- (5) Simultaneously with the above steps, a mixture of 132 kg. of acetone and 132 cm<sup>3</sup> of pure alcohol was prepared. Twelve kg. at a time of this mixture were placed in a rounded earthenware vessel with a siphon (turil). The vessel was made airtight and fastened to the metal container. The acetone-alcohol mixture was slowly siphoned into the container. This process was repeated until all of the acetone-alcohol mixture was utilized in the above manner. The siphoning process was very dangerous. The temperature was not permitted to rise above  $+45^{\circ}$  Centigrade, and the metallic sodium and acetone solution had to be combined slowly under controlled conditions in order to prevent explosion. This procedure took about five to six hours. Temperature checks and the appearance of hydrogen insured that the mixture was being prepared properly.
- (6) The hydrogen was removed from the mixture.
- (7) The cold kerosene was replaced by hot kerosene.
- (8) The mixture was heated to a maximum temperature of  $+79^{\circ}$  Centigrade at which point it began to distill. The distilled vapor was re-distilled. This procedure took about three hours.
- (9) The temperature of the mixture was reduced by  $4^{\circ}$  -  $5^{\circ}$  Centigrade. At this point distillation stopped.
- (10) The mixture was then placed in a mixing machine with 400 kg. of ice, and mixed for one hour. It was then removed and allowed to stand for two to three hours. This permitted the water to settle and caused the raw acetylacetone to rise above the water. The water was then drained from the acetylacetone.

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(11) The acetylacetone was heated to a temperature of 82° Centigrade and distilled. This produced pure acetylacetone.

- c. Orthoformic acid ester. This was a basic material. About 24 kg. were used daily.
- d. Novalgin, an anodynic pill. Approximately 500 kg. of this drug were produced each month.
- e. Pyramidon, a palliative pill. Approximately 120 to 150 kg. of this drug were produced each month.

Chemistry VI and VII (Kemia VI és VII, or Ch. VI és VII)

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Chemistry VIII (Kemia VIII or Ch. VIII)

29.

The Chief of Ch. VIII was a female chemical engineer. [redacted] The workers disliked her because she was too strict. The main product of Ch. VIII was PASS (paramid salicylic acid) which was produced in three stages:

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- a. In the first stage metanilic acid was produced from oil, nitrobenzol, gypsum, ammonium soda, hydrogen, vanadium pentoxide, and sulphuric acid. The nitrobenzol was imported from the [redacted] and the ammonium soda from Bulgaria.
- b. In the second stage aminophenol was produced from metanilic acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, and small amounts of a sulphuric preparation. The sodium hydroxide was imported from Czechoslovakia.
- c. In the third stage PASS was produced. [redacted] a substance called "black bone" was necessary for the process and that it was imported from [redacted] The other basic materials were also imported.

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30. A young chemical engineer by the name of György Koch worked in Ch. VIII. [redacted]

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Chemistry IX, X, and XI (Kemia IX, X, és XI or Ch. IX, X and XI)

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Chemistry XII (Kemia XII or Ch. XII)

32. Béla Oberecht, a chemical engineer, was Chief of Ch. XII. [redacted]

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33. Henrik Palocz, a chemical engineer, was an assistant to Oberescht.

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34. Three foremen also worked in Ch. XII. One was a man named Bundics (fmu),

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35. The following pharmaceuticals were produced in Ch. XII:

- a. Streptomycin. Approximately 70 kg. were produced each month. All basic ingredients with the exception of mycelium were obtained indigenously. Two shifts of employees worked around the clock on the production of streptomycin: one shift worked from 0800 to 2000 hours and the other from 2000 to 0800 hours. The equipment for the production of streptomycin was quite adequate.
- b. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Approximately 20 grams were produced each month. The liquid from maize pulp was fermented by streptomycin fungi, the streptomycin was removed and the substance was then used as a basic ingredient for Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. The equipment for the production of this vitamin was quite adequate.

Chemistry XIII, XIV and XV (Kemia XIII, XIV and XV or Ch. XIII, XIV and XV)

36. their work had been discontinued after the Hungarian uprising.

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Processing I and II (Kikészito I és II or Kik. I és II)

37. These shops wrapped, packed, and bottled all products manufactured by the Chinoin Chemical Factory. There was a shortage of personnel in these shops and the equipment was inadequate. As a result, other enterprises had to put the finishing touches on a good many of the Chinoin products.

38. Mrs. Sara Vadkerty, née Kúthy, was chief of both processing shops.

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Bookkeeping Section (Könyvvelés)

39. This section was subordinate to the Chief Bookkeeper. It had a large staff of employees.

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Commercial Section (Kereskedelmi Főosztály)

40. The Commercial Section directed and supervised the Purchasing and Sales Sections. The Sales Section was superfluous because the country was operating with a "planned economy" and every product produced was usually not sold, but delivered; however, when the factory produced more than the planned quantity the Sales Section actually sold the products. The Purchasing Section had a more important role. It required clever and quick-thinking men to purchase raw materials which were needed in spite of the "planned economy." The smallest and cheapest items could not be purchased without going through a great deal of "red tape." For example, when the Chinoin Factory needed ten quintals of sulphur for products which were to be manufactured during a quarter of a year, an application had to be filled out requesting three quintals for the first month, three for the second, and three for the third. The application was then forwarded to the Ministry for Fuel and Power for approval. In many cases the Ministry reduced the quantity requested. If the reduced amount made it impossible for the factory to carry out its operations, a justification request for the full amount had to be re-submitted to the Ministry and the entire requisitioning procedure was repeated. If no sulphur was available for sale anywhere, the factory had to get permission from the Ministry to borrow the sulphur from other factories.

Production Planning Section (Gyártáselőkészítés)

41. The Production Planning Section was supervised by the Chief Engineer and the Chief Bookkeeper. Employees of the section calculated the quantity of raw materials necessary for production projects and distributed the materials accordingly.

42. Mrs. Miklós Világi was Chief of the Section.

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43. Five employees worked for Mrs. Világi. One was a typist named Mrs. Fischer (fm).

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Planning Section (Tervezési Osztály)

44. Most of the employees in this section were economists. They worked on the over-all factory plan forwarded by the Ministry of Fuel and Power. They also prepared the quarterly plan-fulfillment reports,

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the plan adjustments, and the plans for forthcoming years which were submitted to the Ministry. 50X1-HUM

Wage Accounting Section (Bérelszámolás)

45. The Wage Accounting Section kept the records of all wages and salaries paid by the factory. The employees were well qualified and were able to cope with the complicated accounting procedures. For example, the wages and salaries were accounted for on the basis of established norms. The norms were subject to change and various shops worked under different norms. In some shops the norms were based on quality and in others on quantity. There were shops where the employees received one and one-half times more wages than others. The section also made salary deductions for such things as social security, health insurance, taxes, and loans. The workers were paid twice a month: on the 11th and 26th day of the month. The payment made on the 26th day was called an "advance;" the payment on the 11th day was called a "final accounting." On the 11th day the employees also received a time sheet (alszámolási lap) which itemized all wages, deductions, and debts. The technical and clerical employees were paid once a month, viz., on the second day. In addition, they were usually paid bonuses in the middle of each month.

46. János Csikos was Chief of the Section. 50X1-HUM

47. There were also about 10 clerical workers in the section. One of them was a Mrs. Pompor (fnm). 50X1-HUM

Norms Section (Norma Osztály)

48. The main responsibility of this section was to establish the proper norms for the various shops in the factory. The norms were established at points which would insure maximum production increases. the norms were raised and the salaries of the employees were decreased. Cheating on the norms was quite prevalent. For example, the workers held back products in months when they fulfilled their quotas and used these products in months when their production was low. 50X1-HUM

Zsiborás established the norms for Ch. V. 50X1-HUM

Finance Section (Pénzügyi Osztály)

49. Only three employees worked in this section. They disbursed cash. The rules prohibited keeping more than 5,000 forints in the safe at one time. 50X1-HUM

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Welfare Section (Munkasellatas)

50. This section was responsible for the issuance of protective clothing, the purchase of "protective food" (vedőétel — vitamin-enriched food to build up resistance against occupational diseases and hazards) and the operation of the mess hall. It also gave social welfare assistance to the workers.
51. The employees in the Hungarian chemical factories were generally issued better protective clothing than the employees in other factories. For example, a lathe turner in a machine factory received one pair of overalls every two years, whereas the workers in the chemical factories received a pair every six months. The chemical workers could requisition rubber boots and gloves at any time. Broadcloth winter clothing was issued and was expected to last for two winters; however, the chemical workers could easily get new winter clothing at any time by sprinkling sulphuric acid on the old. Prices of the winter clothing ranged from 680 to 720 forints.
52. The rations of "protective food" had been reduced. At one time each worker received half a liter of milk and some fresh fruit each day. In addition, the workers in a few shops could buy 10 decagrams of butter and 38 decagrams of salami or other meats for three forints. These over-all benefits, however, were withdrawn and subsequently only the workers in a few shops received the milk rations.

Storage Section (Raktáruvilvartartas)


53. Source was not familiar with the functions of this section; however, he assumed that it kept the records of items which were in storage.

Industrial Guard Groups (munkavédelem)

54. The Industrial Guard groups were responsible for the protection of the factory against a possible "attack by subversive elements." The groups had one commander and approximately 30 guards. They wore black uniforms and were armed with rifles and bayonets. The guards were on duty in shifts of 24 hours and were given 24 hours free time after standing duty. They performed their duties by maintaining vigil from watchtowers and by patrolling the area every two hours. A sketch which shows the locations of the watchtowers and the route of the guard patrols at Chinoia appears on page 19.

Political Indoctrination

55. There was no pressure on the type of politics the employees had to follow. The workers were not forced to attend Party courses. It was estimated that 95 percent of the workers were either anti-Communist or uninterested in politics.

ATTACHMENT A:  sketch of the Chinoia Chemical Factory.

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Legend to the Memory Sketch of Chinoin

1. State (Köszert) food shop.
2. Admission office. Entrance permits were issued to persons who were not employed in the factory.
3. Doorman's booth; identification control center.
4. Mess hall and clubroom.
5. Library
6. Kitchen
7. Kitchen office
8. Storehouse for food
9. Industrial Guards' House
10. Wage Accounting Section
11. Unenclosed storage space for rounded earthenware vessels and barrels.
12. Transportation office.
13. Water basin
14. Joiner shop
15. Ace-workers' clubroom
16. Processing shop. An air-raid shelter was in the basement.
17. Processing shop. An air-raid shelter was in the basement.
18. Shops
19. Shops, including one for glass-blowing.
20. Many small wooden booths.
21. Boilerhouse.
22. Coal stockpile
23. Railroad tracks
24. Shops and offices
25. Shops

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26. Storehouse
27. Shops
28. Underground storehouse for resolvers.
29. Ice plant
30. Streptomycin shop
31. Air-filter tower for fermentor.
32. Air-filter tower for fermentor.
33. Fermentor and pressing house
34. Connecting corridor on second floor.
35. Laboratories and offices
36. Cloakrooms
37. Cloakrooms
38. Shops
- 39/a Ether station
- 39/b Underground storage for resolvers
40. Storehouse
41. Underground alcohol-storage tanks. Operated by a hand-pump.
42. Air-raid shelter
43. Storehouse
44. Sulphuric acid and oil containers mounted on concrete bases.
45. Railroad tracks
46. Wooden watchtower
47. Wooden watchtower
48. Empty tower, six to seven stories high. Formerly used as a storehouse for hydrogen and oxygen.
49. Office building, ground floor.
  - a. Guard Section room
  - b. Room for the physical search of women

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- c. Room for the physical search of men.
  - d. Welfare Office
  - e. Personnel Section
  - f. Labor Section
  - g. Council room
  - h. Anteroom
  - i. Norms Section
  - n. Norms Section
  - o. Norms Section
  - p. Norms Section
  - j. Office of the Director
  - k. Secretariat
  - l. Legal Section
  - m. Confidential records
  - r. Cloakroom
49. Office building, second floor.
- a. Chief Bookkeeper
  - b. Records Office
  - c, d, e, f. Offices
  - g. Anteroom
  - h. Finance Section
  - i, j, k, l, m. Bookkeeping
  - n. Cloakroom
  - o, p. Purchasing Section
  - r. Cashier
49. Office building, third floor. The offices of the Commercial, Purchasing, and Sales Sections were located there.

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50. Ch. I, office of the engineers.
51. Laboratory
52. Laboratory and papaverolin shop.
53. Laboratory
54. Smoking room
55. Shops
56. A part of the hystidin shop
57. Drying rooms and equipment for the hystidin shop.
58. Shop
59. Mess hall
60. Hystidin shop
61. Hystidin shop
62. Shop (probably several shop)
63. Shop
64. Ether-distilling tower
65.
  - a. Ch. I., bookkeeping unit
  - b. Ch. I., shop office
  - c. Norms offices and dispatcher's office.
  - d. Locksmith shop
66. Ch., I boiler
67. Shops
68. Health office
69. Parking lot
70. Coal stockpile
71. Park
72. Trash dump

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

- 17 -

50X1-HUM

73. Storehouse for finished products.
74. Many small shops.
75. A shop under construction.
- 76, 77, 79. Shops.
78. Customs Office
80. Shop office, probably of Ch. III.
81. Lavatory
82. Pyramidon shop
83. Metanilic acid shop, novalgin shop, and two other shops.
84. Hydrolyzation shop
85. Many small shops.
86. Cloakroom
87. Distilling shop
88. Shop
89. Unenclosed storage space for bottles and other glassware.
90. Gas chambers
91. Shops
92. Shop office and laboratory.
93. Central locksmith workshop. Offices, cloakrooms, and a mess hall were on the second floor.
94. Ch. IV Shop
95. Shop and lavatory.
96. Ice plant
97. Acetylacetone shop
98. Metallic sodium cutting shop and storage.
99. Watchtower
100. A small shop

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

- 18 -

50X1-HUM

- 101. Watchtower
- 102, 103 and 104. Wooden storehouses.
- 105. Shop
- 106. Storage office
- 107. Shop
- 108. Doorman's booth at rear gate.

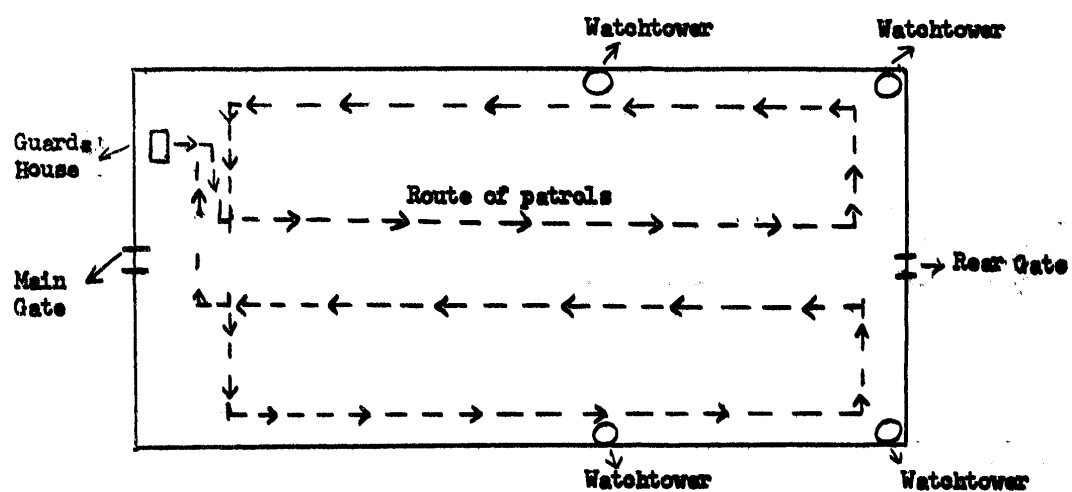
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~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

- 19 -

50X1-HUM

Locations of the Watchtowers and the Route of the Guard Patrols at Chingpin

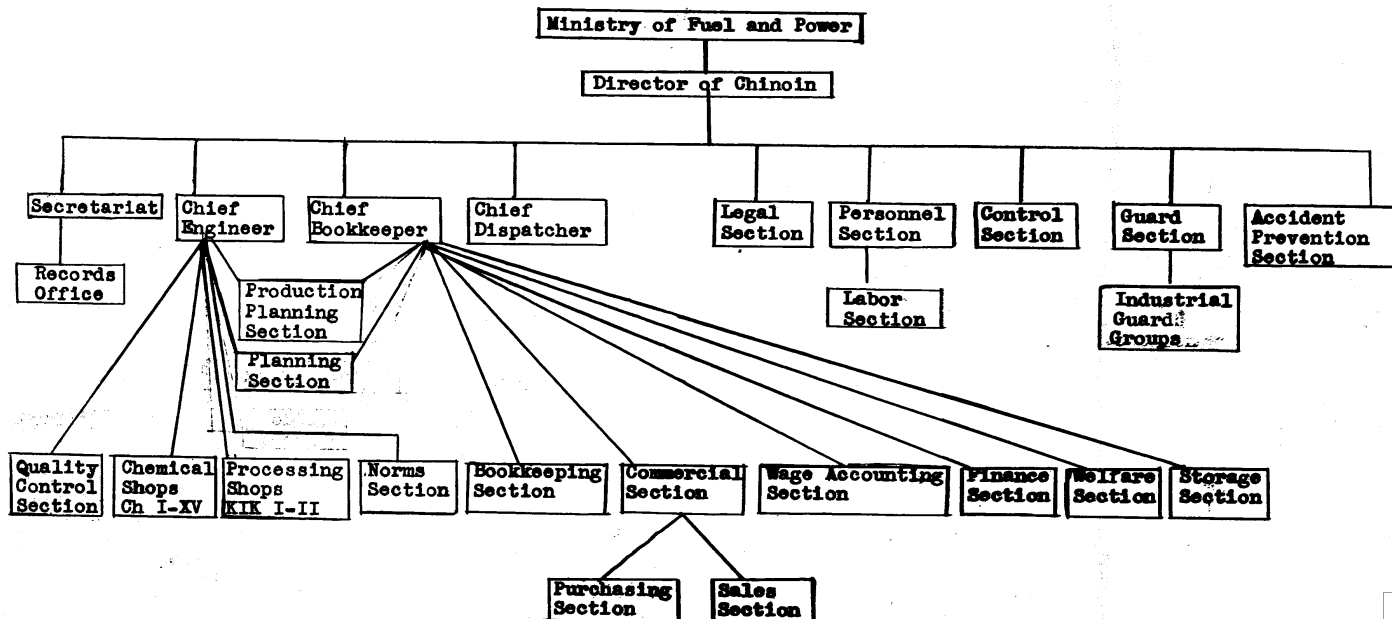


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-20-

**Organizational Breakdown of the Chinoin Chemical Factory**



C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
- 20 -

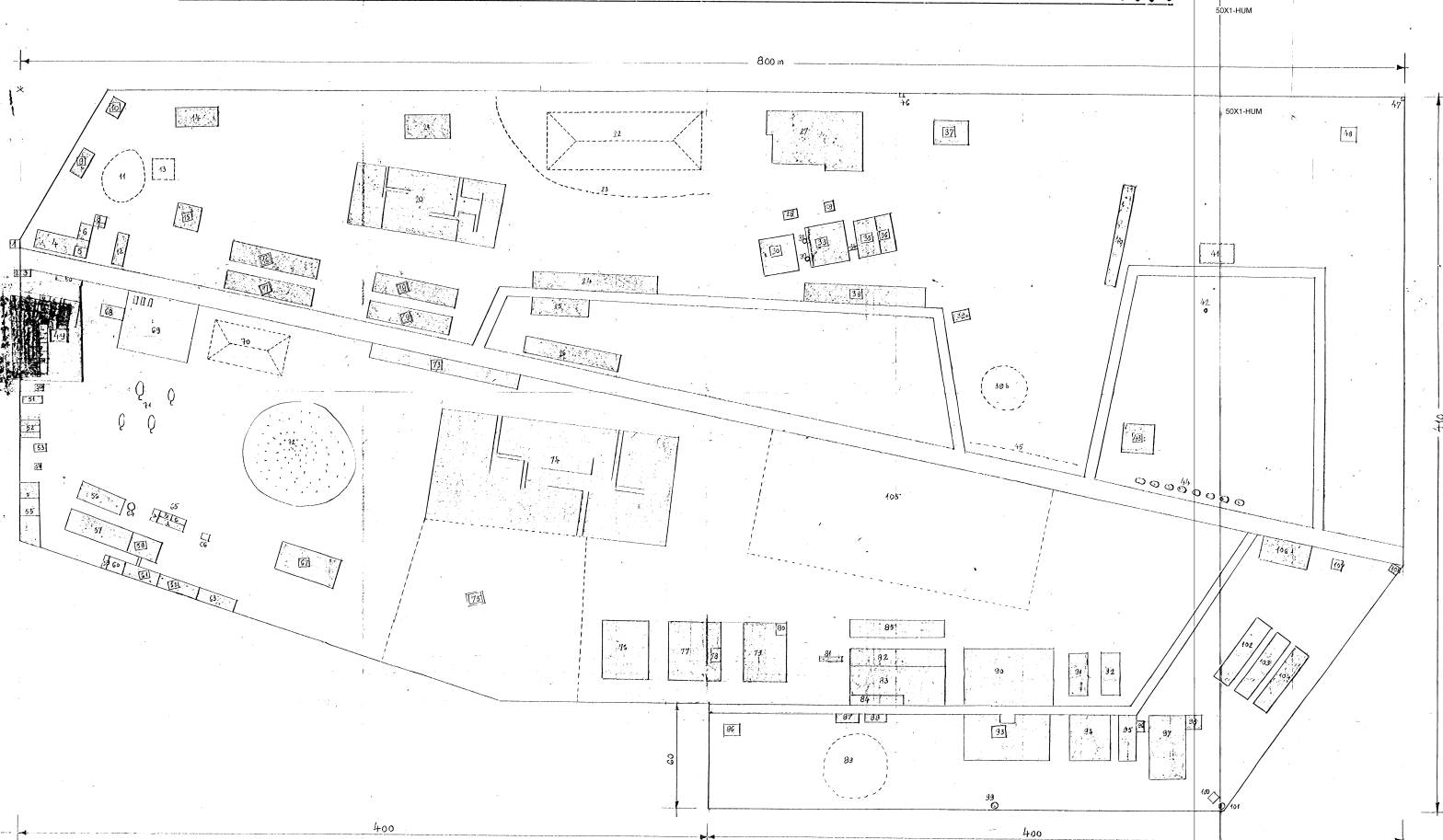
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# SKETCH OF THE PLAN OF THE 'CHINOIN' CHEMICAL FACTORY.

ENCLOSURE A to



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